

THE HINDOO PATRIOT

With which is incorporated the Indian Field.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY.

VOLUME XXXII.
NUMBER 22.

CALCUTTA:—MONDAY, JUNE 1, 1885.

Per Annum in Advance.
TOWN 11-8
MOFUSSIL 13-4

THE WEEK.

MONDAY 25TH MAY.

AT THE present time the opinion of Mr. Mackenzie Wallace, Private Secretary to H. E. the Viceroy, regarding the Russian advance towards the Indian frontier is of no little interest. Mr. Wallace, in his great work on Russia, by which he first prominently brought himself into notice, declared that it was certain that the Russian and British frontiers would one day meet. But where they would meet, he stated, must depend upon the British Government. "If we do not wish," he wrote, "our rival to overstep a certain line, we must ourselves advance to that line. As to the complications and disputes which inevitably arise between contiguous nations, I think they are fewer and less dangerous than those which arise between nations separated from each other by a small State, which is incapable of making its neutrality respected and is kept alive simply by the mutual jealousy of rival powers. Germany does not periodically go to war with Holland or Russia though separated from them by a mere artificial frontier; whilst France and Austria have never been prevented from going to war with each other by the broad intervening territory. The old theory that great Powers may be made to keep the peace by interposing small independent States between them is long since exploded; and if it were true, it would be inapplicable in the case under consideration, for there is nothing worthy of being called an independent State between Russian territory and British India." The last two lines are not in keeping with the disasters which have befallen England in her relation to Afghanistan.

ACCORDING to a telegram from St. Petersburg, General Komaroff has suddenly become one of the most popular soldiers in Russia. At a banquet given by a Slavonic benevolent society the other day his health was drunk with loud cheers, and a telegram was sent to apprise him of the honour done him.

ON THE motion for the second reading of the East India Loan (£10,000,000) Bill Mr. Stanhope intends to move a resolution declaring that the House, while desirous of affording every assistance to the Government of India in completing the Quetta railway, deeply regrets the unfortunate loss of time and of money which has been caused by the precipitate abandonment of the works in 1881.

THE *Invalide Russe* gives an account of the Reserves which could be called out in the event of war. On the first of January, 1883, the number of Reservemen was 1,283,360. In the course of the year this list was increased by 198,907 fresh men and diminished by 76,357 time expired men, so that on the 1st of January, 1884, the reserve amounted to 1,405,910 men. There were in addition on the first of January, 1884, 2,077,000 Militia of the first class. The soldiers of the Reserve have already gone through their military service, while the Militia of the first class are those who, at the time of conscription, were not drawn by lot for active service. There is also the Militia of the second class, composed of the whole male population up to the age of 40. The two sections of the Militia can only be called out in case of extreme need.

LORD JOHN MANNERS, writing to a correspondent on the Afghan question, says:—

"When the presence of a Russian agent at Cabul showed the probability of Russian ascendancy being established in and over Afghanistan, it became necessary for the Indian Government to adopt remedial measures. With that object Sir Neville Chamberlain, a friend of the Ameer, was despatched on a friendly embassy. He was forcibly refused admission into Afghan territory, and war ensued. A scientific frontier between India and Afghanistan was, it was hoped, secured as the result of that war; but on the murder of Sir Louis Cavagnari and his companions a further war ensued, the result of which was to leave the country between Kelat and Candahar, including that city, in our hands. By the possession of Kandahar and its junction by railway to Quetta, and so to India, Lord Beaconsfield conceived that the object of a scientific frontier would be obtained, and had he remained in office that important railway would long ago have been completed. Mr. Gladstone's Government, however, reversed that policy, discontinued the railway, and undertook instead to guarantee the whole of Afghanistan to the Ameer on the condition that he would follow our advice in his foreign relations. It is obvious that the Quetta railway became at once indispensable to this new policy than to Lord Beaconsfield's, but until the other day it lay abandoned, and we are now told that it cannot be finished even to Quetta before 1887. Assuming, therefore, Herat to be the first Russian objective, we are placed at a lamentable disadvantage by the non-completion of that railway, by which

no British troops could hope to reach that important place in time to resist the Russian attack."

ADVICE from Cabul received in Vienna state that the Ameer has received a letter from a high personage in Bokhara containing the following passages:—"If you really go to war against Russia you must be cautious, so that the Moscovites do not entice you into a trap. I know for certain that the Russians, although they are directing large masses of troops towards Herat, will not go beyond that city. There they will accumulate their forces to draw on the English and Afghan armies to the walls of Herat. While you with the English attempt to drive the Russians out of Herat, a Russian army drawn up near Samarcand will cross Bokhara and the Amou Daria and advance to Balkh, to proclaim as Ameer your cousin Achmed Ayoub. The Russians hope thereby to provoke a revolution in Afghanistan. When the revolt has reached Herat, the gates of Cabul will be closed to you, and the gates of Kandahar to the English. Divide your troops between Herat and Cabul in order not to risk the loss of your throne. I repeat that the Russians will not go beyond Herat."

TUESDAY, 26TH MAY.

"MR. WILLIAM DIGBY, C.I.E., has been asked by two constituencies to stand in the Liberal interest at the next General Election. Mr. Digby has not yet stated his decision. One of the constituencies, putting itself into communication with him, was a County division; the other a metropolitan borough. Whenever Mr. Digby comes before a constituency his venture will be watched with no little interest and sympathy in India. He did good service to this country while he lived here; his recent book is one amongst many indications that he has not ceased to take interest in it since; and although there is much in that vigorously written treatise which challenges criticism—perhaps severe criticism—it supplies evidence of a desire to promote the interests of the people of this country. Mr. Digby's presence in the House would at least be a guarantee that Indian questions would not be forgotten there."—*Bombay Gazette*.

AN AMERICAN correspondent writes to the *Bombay Gazette* from New York, under date April 17:—"It may interest your readers to learn that one of your townsmen, who has been studying at our principal medical college in this city, has graduated with the highest honours. The occasion was made the more interesting by the Dean of the Faculty devoting a considerable portion of his address to the fact that Krishnarao B. Bullel was only prevented from taking the first prize by his not having studied the full three years' course. He, however, graduated with the very highest "perfection average," and thus secured first place of honourable mention. This is all the more remarkable, and to his great credit, as he had only been six months in the college. The president of the Board of Trustees, the honourable Salem H. Wales, in his address, singled out Dr. Bullel in such expressions of eulogy that the whole immense audience cheered your townman's name in such a manner as would have made your citizens, could they have witnessed the scene, remember it as an event never to be forgotten. The Dean of the Faculty also devoted a large portion of his address to a sketch of Dr. Bullel's career, dwelling largely upon the close, patient, persevering study he had given to his work in the brief time he had been amongst us. The occasion will live in the memory of all who witnessed these exercises. We bespeak for Dr. Bullel, when he returns to his native city, a reception worthy of his attainments, and a professional career of the highest standing. Dr. Bullel has won for himself a wide circle of friends in New York, and it is difficult to say whether he or his American *alma-mater* is most honoured by his brilliant, though brief course in this city."

"MR. CHAMBERLAIN has evinced his intimate acquaintance with the philosophy of the eighteenth century by answering an injudicious taunt of Lord Salisbury's with the assertion that Bolingbroke, and David Hume, and Gibbon were atheists. It is no discredit to Mr. Chamberlain, who has been too much engrossed with the practical aspects of life, that he possibly heard nothing of the Deist movement of the last century. But Lord Salisbury will

be reminded by Mr. Chamberlain's blunder that the English aristocracy are not the only class to whom Lord Beaconsfield's contemptuous assertion that they "don't read" is applicable."

THE Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab has recommended, we hear, Dr. Leitner for a special pension of £1,000 a year, or that he be appointed Director of Public Instruction in some other province, a young civilian having been appointed Director in the Punjab. Dr. Leitner protested, we believe, against this appointment, and is to be consoled at the expense of the public, by this unusually high pension. 'Tis money makes the mare to go, and the money comes from Peter to pay Paul. Can this money be called hush-money?

DURING the year 1884, the value of imports from India to America was £19,550,458 and that of American goods exported to India £3,711,259.

A SMALL cyclone passed over Rangoon on the night of the 17th instant, doing considerable damage.

News from Kandahar shows that great activity prevails there in connection with the sending of reinforcements to Herat, and preparing escorts and gunners for the heavy guns sent from India for the fortifications. All too late, if there be any truth in the statement that Russia can take Herat in a fortnight.

THE rapid advance in popular favour which photography has made may be estimated from the fact that the census of Great Britain for 1841 does not record the art as an 'occupation' at all for it was then unknown; in 1851, only 51 professionals are recorded and they were Daguerreotypists, Collodion photography being still unknown; while the returns for 1881 include no fewer than 7,614 'photographers.' In addition there is quite an army of amateurs, whose ranks receive accessions daily; while thirty-seven societies and three weekly periodicals are devoted exclusively to photographic subjects.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Viceroy has conveyed to Mr. Mehdi Ali his cordial approval of the spirit and purpose of the letter which he published two months ago, in the following communication:—

It may perhaps interest you to know that His Excellency the Viceroy has read with very great pleasure your letter on the Mahomedans and the Russian advance, which has been reproduced by the *Times* from the columns of the *Bombay Gazette*. Such sound views, based on such a comprehensive and accurate knowledge of facts, and put forward with so much clearness and logical cogency by an Indian Mahomedan, cannot fail to have some influence in dispelling the ignorance and antiquated prejudices which exist in certain quarters regarding the relations between the Government and the people of India. That an Indian Mussulman can spontaneously and conscientiously write a letter on the political situation, which if anonymous, might readily be mistaken for the production of a highly-educated, well-informed, patriotic Englishman, is a significant fact well deserving of attention. To an impartial observer it must seem far more convincing than any abstract argument in favour of the liberal, enlightened policy of the British Government towards its Indian subjects.

Speaking of the policy pursued by England in India, His Excellency says: "It is a policy which aims at founding the stability and strength of the Empire on the intellectual enlightenment, the national prosperity, and the genuine loyalty of all classes of the population."

WEDNESDAY, 27TH MAY.

Experiments are reported from Washington with a new dynamite shell for use in warfare. At a thousand yards one shell "shattered the face of a solid rock for a radius of 30 yards," and another "opened a cavity about 25 feet in diameter and excavated a pit 6 feet deep." Even Gibraltar could not long withstand such missiles. Fortunately, however, off "reports" from Washington one can generally take 500 per cent. discount, and discredit the balance.

FARTHINGs of the year 1797 possess a special value in Germany just now. The Emperor was born in that year, and on his last birthday a happy thought struck a village *gamin* to send him a 1797 farthing as a present. In return he got an autograph letter and a twenty mark piece of 1885. All the *gamins* of Berlin hope to do as well if not better next year if the Emperor is spared.

AN AMUSING anecdote of a distinguished actress is going the round of the English papers. It is

well known that the first essential to success on the New York stage is fine diamonds; but this English actress on her first tour had no diamonds. Her agent was a man of sense. He purchased a dazzling paste necklace for 35 dollars, and gave out that it was worth 90,000 dollars, a present from the Ozar to the great actress. The manoeuvre was eminently successful and the papers make much of it.

THE WORKMEN in England are in terrible suffering from want of work. They have made public demonstrations with a view to attract the sympathy of the public, and their deputations waited upon the Home Secretary and Lord Salisbury to ask that public relief works might be opened. The Home Secretary has advised the people to turn their attention to emigration.

THE PARIS FIGARO states that the French Government has resolved upon the expulsion of the Princes of the House of Buonaparte and Orleans, and adds that some of the Orleans Princes are resolved to yield only to force.

THE Maharajah Dhuleep Singh, whose pecuniary position has not been entirely satisfactory for some years past, has, says *Truth*, resolved to quit England, and he is, therefore, proposing to sell his famous sporting estate of Elveden, in Norfolk.

THE "PRIVILEGES" of a solicitor are detailed at some length by a *Legal Limb* in the "*Law Times*."

"1. He has to serve five years under articles, pay heavy stamp duties on being articulated and admitted, pass several examinations, and afterwards to pay an annual certificate-duty. 2. He can deliver a bill of costs, but not sue for it for a month. He may have to give several years' credit as in a Chancery suit, but is not allowed interest. 3. His bill may be taxed, and if one-sixth is taken off he does not get the costs of the taxation, but has to pay those of the client. 4. Application as to taxation of his costs, and as to his conduct, are made in the matter of himself as if he were a wrong-doer. 5. His remuneration is fixed by a scale, any questions on which, as a rule, are generally decided against him. This remuneration sometimes is as little as ten pence an hour. 6. If he makes an arrangement beforehand with his client as to costs it is generally upheld if against him, but set aside if in his favour. 7. He is, as a rule, always held to be in the wrong, and it is felt by many that he had much better give up than contest a question in which he is personally interested. 8. He is styled an officer of the court like an official liquidator or an usher, and is often told by the judges of the position of trust and responsibility which he fills, but notwithstanding his being an officer he is not permitted to address the court when his client's counsel is unavoidably absent. 9. He is held to be liable if he does not do everything possible to support his client's case, and if he does do everything the taxing master often thinks the steps taken were unnecessary, and disallows the charges for them accordingly. 10. He can belong to the Incorporated Law Society if he likes, and the council will admit him, and can attend the meetings of the Society if he likes and use the reading room and library if he thinks right. 11. He can grumble and say these are not privileges of which he is proud, and which he would much prefer being abolished so as to place him under the same laws as the rest of Her Majesty's subjects, and particularly as other professional men, and thinks that the body which represents solicitors should direct their attention to the subject."

THURSDAY 28TH MAY.

VOLCANIC eruptions in Java have destroyed many coffee plantations and caused several deaths.

A BOMBAY paper thinks the return of the Duke of Connaught to England will be regarded as an evidence that the renewed negotiations will lead to a satisfactory conclusion.

VANITY FAIR says that "Lord Dufferin, in the midst of all the serious business and worry entailed by the crisis, still found time to telegraph instructions as to the illumination of his estate in Ireland on the occasion of the Royal visit. The essence of diplomacy is never to forget, and assuredly Lord Dufferin is not the exception to this golden rule."

M. VAMBERY, in a recent lecture, insisted on the value of Herat, and advocated an alliance between England, Turkey, and Persia in order to cut the Russian military line of communication to Afghanistan. Speaking at Sheffield M. Vambery said that every inch of concession made in Afghanistan must bear most dangerously on India. He contended that Beaconsfield's policy was far superior to that of the present Government, and strongly condemned the abandonment of Kandahar. Russia, he said, was steadily and stealthily creeping towards India, and it was time England awoke to the huge danger threatening her.

"THE DETAILS of the five millions sterling, alluded to by Mr. Cross in his speech on Thursday night, when moving the second reading of the ten millions sterling East India Loan Bill, will be found in a despatch from the Government of India to the Secretary of State, dated Simla, 22nd September last, and published in a blue-book, just issued, containing correspondence between the Secretary of State and the Government of India on the subject of last year's Report on East India Railway communication. The works contemplated to provide for the military

protection of the North-West frontier estimated to cost £5,050,000 (conventional sterling), and to be completed in 1887-88, comprise (1) a railway from Nari to Shebo, with branch to Quetta (this is the Sind-Peshin Railway now under construction); (2) a railway from Lala Musa via Darya Khan and Muzaffargarh, to Sher Shah, with a branch from Muzaffargarh to the Indus opposite Dera Ghazi Khan, including bridge at Pind-Dadan Khan, and ferries over the Indus and Chenab; (3) the Ferozepore bridge; (4) a road from Dera Ghazi Khan to Pesbin plateau; (5) a road from Dera Ismail Khan to Khushalgarh, via Kohat and Banu, including the Kuram and Sambela bridges—making a total of 986 miles of railways and roads."—*Pioneer*.

INDIAN CUSTOMS Revenue.—The net amount of Indian Sea and Land Customs revenue, exclusive of salt revenue, for the first month of the current financial year, was Rs. 1,277,000, as compared with Rs. 1,242,000 during the corresponding month of the last year.

THE Bolan Railway is expected to be finished in March next. The works are being pushed on with all haste. The heavy battery given to the Amir started last week from Quetta to the Khojak Pass, en route via Kandahar to Herat.

ARRANGEMENTS are completed for six hospitals for British and nine hospitals for Native Troops; the former for 550 beds, the latter for 900 beds. In addition, general hospitals will be established at Quetta of 868 beds for British and 1332 beds for Native Troops.

A FRONTIER rumour was current at Lahore last week, that the relatives and friends of Newab Afzul Khan, late British Envoy are being expelled from Afghanistan by order of the Amir, who is said to have always disliked and distrusted Mir Afzul Khan.

PRINCE BISMARCK is now one of the richest proprietors in Prussia. His possessions at Varzin and Friedrichsruhe, with the new gift of Schönhausen, produce at least 360,000 marks a year. His salary as Chancellor is 54,000 marks, and his pension as Lauenburger Minister 9,000 marks; all of which, translated into English money, amounts to an annual income of twenty-two thousand pounds sterling.

GENERAL GORDON'S will has been proved under £2,300. It might have been nearer twenty times the amount if the hero had ever thought of himself.

AMONG THE latest novelties in journalism is a paper issued monthly by the company interested in the automatic hand printing machine known as "The Monotype." The paper, which claims to be the first newspaper printed without moveable type, is called "The Monotype" and is of course printed by the typewriter referred to. Its contents are quite legible, the only apparent faults being a lack of regularity in the spacing of the lines and an occasional deviation of a word or two from the horizontal plane of the line it belongs to.—*Figaro*.

WE HAVE heard how many miles of paper a daily paper uses in a year. Taking the weight of the paper into account, the annual consumption of the *Standard* amounts to 4,277 tons.

FRIDAY, 29TH MAY.

"SPEAKING of paper, the latest novelty in that trade, is paper made of sawdust. Several American journals are printed on paper thus made. The process is to roll sawdust, ship's shavings, and in fact all the refuse of a saw mill into a pulp which is then dealt with in the usual way. There is no danger, let us hope, of sawdust paper imparting a wooden flavour to the articles printed on it." The anxiety displayed is uncalled for. As a matter of fact paper now in use has, in many instances, a leaden or a wooden flavour.

THE LAST newspaper started down in Kansas is called *The Astonisher and Paralyser*.

THE Hon'ble Mr. Justice Chunder Madhub Ghose entertained the members and friends of the East Bengal Association at an Evening Party at No. 3, Albert Road, on Saturday last. The *elite* of Calcutta were there, and every body spent a most enjoyable evening.

AT a general meeting of the Institution of Mechanical Engineers, Mr. Hiram S. Maxim gave a description of the new machine-gun he has invented. He commenced by pointing out that the Gatling, Hotchkiss, Nordenfeldt, and Gardner machine-guns depended upon hand-power for performing the operations of loading, firing, and extracting the empty shells; but it had occurred to him that it would be possible to utilize the force generated by the recoil of a gun when first fired for the purpose of firing it a second time without any human assistance, and the force of the second concussion for discharging

the third shot, and so on. He had, therefore constructed a machine gun on this automatic principle. The energy produced by the recoil of the barrel, the breach-block, and the lock was what he had utilized. The gun was enclosed in a metal casement, and an intermediate space was filled with water, so that a great number of shots might be fired without the machinery becoming unduly hot. A system was employed by which the breach could be fed with a continuous number of cartridges, the first being fired by the action of the gunner, and the remainder being introduced into the gun, fired, and shot out expended by the automatic arrangement referred to. The gun was 4ft. 9 in. long, and stood about 3 ft. high upon its tripod. It could be pointed in all directions horizontally and perpendicularly, the very nicest aim being possible. By means of a simple arrangement attached to the weapon the smoke was kept from entering the surrounding air and thereby obscuring the gunner's vision. About 2,000 cartridges could be easily carried in the box attached to the gun. The gun could be made to fire at any interval. If a cartridge hung fire the mechanism would wait for it, if it failed to go off at all it could be removed by the hand in about half a second. Five shots could be fired in a second. The paper met with the most cordial and enthusiastic reception at the hands of the members of the institution and it was said that with his automatic machine-gun Mr. Maxim had made the most valuable addition to mechanical engineering the present century had seen. During the afternoon practical experiments were made with the gun.

THE DUKE AND DUCHESS of Connaught embarked on the *Sutlej* for England on Tuesday last. Although their Royal Highnesses' departure was private many houses in the business-quarters of Bombay were decorated with bunting, and large numbers of people assembled in the thoroughfares through which the Royal party passed on their way to the Bunder.

"HERE ARE some curious facts about divorce. A French Philosopher has been collecting the statistics of divorce and lecturing on the theories with which they supply him. The results are interesting, and in some respects singular. Some well-worn theories are quite upset by his facts and figures. Taking a fixed standard of 1,000 marriages, the philosopher distributes all countries into three groups—group A, where the divorces average from 1 to 5 in the 1,000; group B, where they run from 6 to 10; group C, where in a thousand marriages there are from 11 to 28 divorces. It is strange to find among the first class the Italians, the Russians, and the Scotch. This seems to be the only point in common among nationalities otherwise so opposed. The Swedes, the Norwegians, the Dutch, and the Hungarian are in the second class, while the third includes most other European peoples. The philosopher insists that the laws of a country have no influence on these results. Norway and Denmark have the same laws, and Norway is moral and Denmark is loose. Switzerland is one Republic, but in the canton of Lucerne there is scarcely ever a divorce, and in Appenzell there are great many. In Catholic countries, as a rule, there are few, and in Protestant there are many. Much depends on profession. Artists and men of letters seem very unfortunate in their unions. Moreover, the statistics of suicide run parallel with those of divorce. Saxony is the country where both are found in greatest number. For a space of three years the number of suicides remained stationary in Sweden, and so did the divorces. Both are checked by the birth of children. The lecturer closes with a singular statement. Where the husband is from five to twenty-five years older than his wife, the number of divorces runs up to 184 in the 1,000; where he is more than twenty-five, they drop to one per cent."—*Englishman*.

SATURDAY, 30TH MAY.

MR. GLADSTONE'S HATS.—A Berlin daily paper says:—Rumour attributes already another comical eccentricity to Mr. Gladstone, consisting in a weakness next door to madness to buy all kinds of things wholesale. We are informed from London: "During the Easter recess, when Mr. Gladstone went for a short trip to Brighton, his luggage included not less than ten hats, which formed probably part of a lot of a hundred, which he had purchased lately 'together' at a West-end shop. The English Prime Minister has a passion for buying, and Mrs. Gladstone's principal occupation consists in returning goods, purchased by her husband, to a variety of shops: if these goods were all to be paid for the amount required would ruin the Bank of England." "All great men have weaknesses, and love of buying is Mr. Gladstone's."

WE LEARN that Rao Bahadoor Mahadeo Govind Ranade, the Small Cause Court Judge of Poona, has been appointed a Member of the Bombay Legisla-

SIR LEFEL GRIFFIN is one of those Anglo-Indians who think that the British Government in this country is the most perfect system of administration that the world has yet seen. It is an article of his political creed that the only hope of prosperity for India lies in the personal rule of Englishmen. A man holding such extreme views on the merits of the British Indian Government cannot be expected to tolerate even the mildest attack upon it. He cannot brook the idea that any person, far less an Englishman, should speak a single word against the object of his admiration. It is well-known that the fundamental principles on which the Indian Government is conducted have often oscillated violently from one extreme to the other. Indeed, some of the wisest English statesmen have emphatically recognised the fact that the Government of India has been little better than a series of disastrous experiments in which the population has been regarded as a sort of *corpus vile* on which the huge crowd of Indian administrators were entitled to exhibit their administrative scalpels. This is the inevitable consequence of the Government such as exists in India. Many hundreds of average Englishmen who, if they had remained in their own country, would have found it an exceedingly difficult task to earn a decent livelihood, are here invested with absolute power. They exercise their power without the wholesome check of public opinion and they would have the world believe that this power is never

are paid at the India office in London. It has been calculated by a perfectly trust-worthy authority that in numerous instances for precisely the same work done in England, a poor country like India pays 20 or 30 per cent. more than is paid by England with all her wealth. We quite agree with Sir Lepel Griffin in thinking that in view of the position which Russia has taken up on the frontiers of Afghanistan the strength of our Army ought not to be reduced by one man. But can he deny that our military expenditure can be considerably cut down without reducing our Army by one single man? The carrying out of the recommendation of the Army Commission which sat at Simla in 1879 under the presidency of Sir Ashley Eden would cause a saving to the extent of more than a million per annum, without impairing the efficiency of the Army in the least. The large amount which India has annually to spend in non-effective charges is steadily increasing. Again, the partnership which had been established between England and India with regard to the Army involves a heavy drain on the resources of the latter country. In 1861, the English and Indian Armies were amalgamated in direct opposition to the strongly-worded remonstrances of almost every Indian statesman of authority and experience. What has been the effect of this measure on the finances of India? It has been repeatedly proved before Parliamentary and departmental committees, that India has at the present moment to pay at least twice as much for her recruits as she would have to pay if she could obtain them for herself. When India had an European Army of her own she obtained her recruits at an extremely cheap rate, and she could do so if she were again permitted to recruit for herself and make her own arrangements. Not only has India been made to compulsorily share in the costly military organisation of England, but it is also notorious that when the respective financial interests of the two countries are in question, sufficient care is not taken to give adequate protection to India. The interests of India are so entirely ignored that when the system of short service was adopted—a system which has largely increased the military expenditure of India—those who were responsible for the Government of this country were not even consulted on the subject.

The spirit in which Sir Lepel Griffin replies to Mr. Blunt's articles on India in the *Fortnightly Review* will be obvious from what has been said above. He does not condescend to look to hard, stern facts: he merely contents himself with a few vague generalities. Mr. Blunt may have, in some instances, been guilty of exaggeration, but there is a substratum of truth for every statement which he has made. Sir Lepel Griffin portends against what Mr. Blunt has said on the subject of Race-hatred in India, and emphatically asserts that there is no such thing as race-hatred on the part of Englishmen towards Indians. He observes:—"The very gentleness and helplessness of the Hindu, which, in a noble, awaken kindness and sympathy, are apt in some low natures, to breed contempt and cruelty. But when the whole question is fairly regarded it will be admitted that the attitude of ordinary Englishmen to Natives is kindly enough. If there be little sympathy between the races and no affection, there is still neither dislike nor hatred." It is perhaps unfortunate that Mr. Blunt happened to be in India at a time when the unhappy Ilbert Bill controversy was at its fiercest. What he then saw naturally led him to produce an exaggerated picture of the extent to which race-hatred exists in this country; but on the whole he had drawn his lines with considerable accuracy and his colouring is to a great extent truthful. Surely Sir Lepel Griffin cannot be ignorant of the fact that even in the ninth decade of the nineteenth century no European hotel-keeper in India dares receive a Native guest into his house for fear of losing his custom. Mr. Blunt, during his stay in Bombay, wished to ask his friend, the Hon'ble Mahomed Ali Rogay, to dine with him at the hotel, where he had put up; but the hotel-keeper explained to him that this could not be done, as the English guests might take offence and leave the house. Now, an ounce

of fact is worth tons of speculation. Sir Lepel Griffin may assert that there is neither dislike nor hatred between the races in India; but mere assertions of this kind cannot get over the hard, stern and incontestible facts which Mr. Blunt has arrayed in his articles in India.

THE ARMIES OF THE NATIVE STATES.

SIR LEPEL GRIFFIN has done good service by explaining to the British public the real character of the armies of the Native States of India and the many ways in which they might be utilized by the Paramount Power. The reader will remember that certain articles on the armies of the Native States which appeared last autumn in the *Times* excited some alarm both in England and India. The writer of a mischievous paper, Mr. Demetrius Boulger, a well-known Russophobic, reprinted them in pamphlet form and dedicated the pamphlet to Lord Dufferin with a request that His Lordship should deal with the question of the reduction of the armies of the Native States without delay, in view of the steady advance of Russia towards the Indian frontier. The position taken up by the writer was that though these armies were useless for purposes of defence, they swallowed up a large portion of the revenues of the feudatory States, and at the same time considerably increased the expenditure of the British Government by requiring the maintenance of large forces as their check and counterpoise. Sir Lepel Griffin points out with perfect justice, that the question of Native armies is to be viewed from stand-points altogether different from those from which the writer in the *Times* has regarded them. He rightly holds that these armies constitute no danger to British supremacy; that the embarrassment which a few among them might under exceptional circumstances cause is nothing compared with the advantage and strength which a wise policy might derive from them; that they are not ruinous or even burdensome to the States which maintain them; that they both form a legitimate source of pride to the chiefs and gratify the natural and honorable desire of the people for military service; that their maintenance is both obligatory by treaty engagements and by wise policy; and that they perform cheaply and efficiently important duties which the British army would find it most difficult to undertake.

The views expressed by the writer in the *Times* are founded on the assumption that the feudatory chiefs are discontented and disloyal, and, therefore, eager for a change of masters. If this were true nothing could be more reasonable than to urge the reduction, if not the disbandment, of the armies of the Native States. Sir Lepel Griffin shows that the argument in favour of Native armies rests upon altogether an opposite assumption, which is that the feudatory chiefs are indissolubly bound to the British Government by every tie of interest and gratitude. In order to establish this proposition, Sir Lepel explains at some length how the circumstances of the origin and development of the Native States have influenced their political sentiment of to-day as well as the constitution and character of their armies. He divides these States into four groups: (1) Ancient monarchies directly preserved from extinction by the British Government, like the Rajput States; (2) States which have grown up under the direct fostering care of the British Government such as the Sikh States; (3) States created by the British Government such as Kashmir and Mysore; (4) States whose development was arrested by the British Government such as Hyderabad and the Mahratta States. The Rajput States are very friendly to the British Government. "Their loyalty to the Queen," writes Sir Lepel Griffin, "is conspicuous and undoubted. They were all but ruined and submerged by the great Mahratta wave which swept over India at the close of the last century, and were saved by the direct interposition of the British Government, which confirmed to them their dignities and possessions. They have received nothing from us but good; and no one who is acquainted with these courts believes that they are a source of anything but strength to the paramount

power." The Sikh States, like the Rajput States, owe their existence to the British Government. They would have been absorbed by Ranjeet Singh had not the English protected and sheltered them. The loyalty of the Sikh Chiefs is too well known to require anything more than bare mention, and so long as they are loyal, their forces will be at the disposal of the paramount power. As regards the Mahratta States, we are often told that the Maharaja Scindia forms a numerous reserve by passing his adult subjects quickly through the army. Sir Lepel Griffin says that the statement is utterly unfounded. The great majority of the regular troops of Gwalior and Indore are foreigners from the north. The armies of Scindia and Holkar are, therefore, less under their control than those of the Rajput and Sikh Chiefs—a fact which was clearly proved in the Mutiny. There remain the States created by the British Government. They have every thing to lose and nothing to gain by a breach of friendship with the paramount power. Sir Lepel Griffin observes:—"If the princes of India are loyal with a loyalty which would stand the severest strain, as I affirm that they are, then the armies they maintain need cause us no concern. We must accept the lessons of history, and it is no presumption to have full confidence in the friendship of those who have stood by us in good and evil fortune. Look at the black Mutiny days, with the Nizam holding the Deccan quiet for us, Holkar maintaining order in Malwa, and the forces of Kashmir, Puttiala, Jhind, Nabha and Kapurthala marching with us to Delhi, their gallant princes at their head. Remember the late Afghan war in which the Sikh contingents did admirable and memorable service on the frontier. See to-day, when the Mahomedan States of Hyderabad and Bhopal offer their troops for service in the distant Soudan. These offers are genuine. I was discussing her impromptu and uninspired offer of service with Her Highness of Bhopal a few days ago, and I am convinced that it would give unfeigned joy to that chivalrous Princess if her soldiers were allowed to fight the Mahdi side by side with the soldiers of the Queen." The loyalty of the Native princes passed through the ordeal of fire during the critical period of the Mutiny. When they remained devotedly attached to the British Crown at such a time of danger, there is no reason to suppose that they have a desire for the overthrow of the English Government.

Those who think that the armies of the Native States constitute a danger to British supremacy, have no knowledge of their real character. "No doubt," remarks Sir Lepel Griffin, "it appears formidable enough that feudatory India should maintain armies amounting to 350,000 men and an artillery of 4,237 guns; but those who are behind the scenes laugh at these figures. The artillery does not include a single rifled gun, and four-fifths of this imposing total are honey-combed survivors of mediæval battle-fields, and would burst if fired. Feudatory India could not, from the Himalayas to Ceylon, place 30,000 disciplined troops in the field. Even these would be without really qualified officers, with smooth-bore artillery and with muzzle-loading muskets or rifles. The remainder of this vast force melts on examination into thin air. It is not to be counted by reasonable men as military strength. It consists of irregular troops, horse and foot, feudal and tribal levies raised and maintained for mere purposes of Police or State, without discipline, armed with smooth-bore guns, matchlocks, blunderbusses, and spears. The greater number of them have never fired a gun in their lives, and it is fortunate that they do not attempt it with the weapons they possess. They are brave, honest, citizens, who, for very scanty wages, maintain some show of order in the wild India of the Rajahs, which is very little known except by the few officers who reside within it. I could name 20 States the armies of which, thrown together, horse, foot and guns, into a crucible and melted down, would not produce a residuum of military force and efficiency equal to a single breech-loading British battery. Even the regular armies of the States are very far from efficient." Such being the case, the armies of the Native States cannot constitute a danger

to British supremacy. It is also a mistake to think that they hamper the resources of the States which maintain them and are an excuse for taxation. There are doubtless many ways in which the armies of the Native States might be utilized by the paramount power. Should events now pending in Afghanistan unfortunately culminate in a war between England and Russia, the feudatory chiefs might be called upon to supply their most efficient troops for active service, and such troops as are not considered fit for this work might be usefully employed in protecting roads and railways and supporting the means of communication.

INDIAN ADMINISTRATIVE EXTRA-VAGANCE.

UNDER the auspices of the East India Association a meeting of gentlemen interested in the affairs of India was recently held at Exeter Hall for the purpose of considering the costliness of Indian administration. Mr. D. H. Macfarlane M. P., presided at the meeting, and Mr. Robert Brown of Glasgow read a long and elaborate paper on the subject under consideration. No more important question could have been taken up at the present moment. The Government of India has recently issued a circular from the Financial Department, warning all departments of the administration to economise and cut down expenditure in any direction. Such circulars are issued whenever the finances of the Empire are in a critical condition. The Government has from time to time insisted that all branches of expenditure shall be most carefully scrutinized and the most rigid economy in every branch in the public service practised. But the policy of retrenchment has never been rigorously carried out. It is one thing to prescribe such a policy, but a quite different thing to give full effect to it. At a time of financial embarrassment it is of the first importance that a Government should mete out even-handed justice, and that retrenchment should not fall upon the poor alone, and leave the wealthy and the influential untouched. The difficulties which must always be encountered by a Government in carrying out a policy of economy are sure to be most formidable; but the Government of India will find that the task which they have undertaken is rendered much more easy if they are able to give proofs that, in order to secure a reduction of expenditure, they do not shrink from encountering the opposition of those in power, whose influence will enable them to make their complaints heard.

The necessity for rigid economy in every branch of the public service being fully admitted, is the Government, we should like to ask, prepared to carry it out with thoroughness. The mere abolition of a few ill-paid clerks, duffries, chaprasies or punkhawallas can have no appreciable effect on the expenditure of the Empire. If the Government is at all earnest in the matter, those who are responsible for the administration of our finances should resolutely persist in a course of the most rigorous economy. Mr. Robert Brown, in the course of his paper of which mention has been made above, points out that there has been a most serious increase in the indebtedness of India. In 1811 the registered public debt was only £27,979,134, and in 1883 it rose to £159,112,939. This enormous debt has been the effect of continual yearly deficits. In the 44 annual Budgets from 1840 to 1883 there were 16 years of surplus and 28 years of deficit, with an aggregate balance of £53,920,000 on the wrong side. And this had been the result in spite of an almost steady and continuous increase in revenue. Well does Mr. Brown say that this could not have been the case if the tax-payers of India had had any voice in the administration of the finances. The enormous deficits shown above must be regarded as the result of the extravagance of the Government. Mr. Brown carefully scrutinizes the Home charges which, in 1882-83, amounted to 13½ millions pounds sterling in round numbers. He shows that in the home expenditure of India there is scarcely one item which England would venture to charge a Power that could give effect to a protest. Many buildings have been erected in England at a cost of £821,100 for the transaction of India's business, and the expenditure has, of course, been charged to Indian revenues

A palatial building has been erected for the accommodation of the India office at a cost of upwards of three-quarters million sterling including Library and Store Department. Then, all who are in any way engaged in India's business, from the Secretary of State down to the sweeper, are paid from Indian funds. At present their salaries amount to nearly quarter of a million sterling. Now, he should like to ask at whose cost has the Colonial Office been erected and who pays the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for the colonies and the establishment employed under him? Well, the English taxpayer bears all these charges, why then should the entire cost of the India office be thrown upon the revenues of this country? It is simply because the people of India have no voice and cannot make themselves heard. The civil and military furlough and absentee allowances paid in England exceed half a million sterling, as at all times a considerable proportion of the servants for whom India pays is in England. For the transport of troops five magnificent ships were built by India costing £1,118,787 and the working expense of the transport service in 1882-83 amounted to £277,072, besides passages in other ships costing £5121. As regards the army, besides paying for whatever troops the English Government thinks fit to send, India is charged annually a sum of £500,000 for estimated cost of enlisting and training recruits &c. Then if a soldier has earned a distinguished service annuity no matter how or where—the payment of it devolves upon India so long as India employs him. Further, India is charged a proportion of the pensions of the whole British forces that may have served any part of their time in India, besides all her own civil service. The Civil and Military Pensions in England cost India upwards of 3½ millions sterling. The sum which India has annually to pay in pensions is steadily increasing, and many of these pensions earned after a comparatively short period of service, are received by those who are still capable of doing useful work for the State. India is charged for Her Majesty's establishment in China, a mission to the Court of Persia and a consulate at Jeddah. The Cooper's Hill College is worked at a loss of something like £5,000 a year, which is debited to India, to say nothing of the cost of the estate on which it is situated amounting to £100,000. After mentioning all the other items of the Home charges, Mr. Brown observes:—"These do not by any means exhaust the list, but they must suffice as specimens of Home expenditure, not one item of which would, we venture to say, be charged to a power that could give effect to a protest, and very possibly the others would have to be reduced materially were the amounts the subject of arrangement between equals." The accuracy of this observation is beyond question. If the Government is sincere in its desire to carry out a policy of retrenchment, let it begin with a careful examination of the Home charges. Every item comprised in these charges should be scrutinized in order to determine the fairness or unfairness of throwing it upon the revenues of India.

THE PEACE AND ITS CONSEQUENCES.

EIGHT years ago Benjamin Disraeli returned from the congress of the Great Powers in Europe, triumphantly announcing "Peace with Honor," and his grateful sovereign bestowed on him an earldom as his reward. His great rival has now achieved a peace; but even his most ardent admirer will not venture to associate with it the epithet "honor," much less can it be described as an achievement worthy of an Earl's coronet. Painful as it is to all Her Majesty's loyal subjects to say so, it cannot be denied that "honor" has not been at all a prominent object in the negotiations which are being carried on. Peace—Peace at any price—is what has been sought, and it has been acquired at a considerable sacrifice of that honor which has been hitherto so jealously guarded by Englishmen. Of course the palaverings now going on are intended mainly, if not entirely, to keep up appearances, to save a shred of the mantle which has been virtually abandoned with the abdication of all claim to compensation, moral or material, for the marked discourtesy on the part of Russia in not sending out

a Commissioner after having made England send out her representative, and the Panjdeh outrage. The reticence of the Premier is now so profound that it is difficult to observe where lies the hitch in the progress of the negotiations, but the little bits of straw, which the *Daily News* and the *Standard* have from time to time let fly, do, we fancy, give us a fair indication of the direction in which the wind is blowing. Having got all she wanted for the present in the way of land, Russia desires to keep the way clear for future annexations. She will give no pledge of any kind about her future line of action. Herat should not be strengthened. The Amir should move no troops towards, nor strengthen, the north-western frontiers of his dominion, and allow a Russian agent to sit as spy over him at Kabul. Russia is, moreover, to get the Zulfikhar Pass and Meruchak in addition to what has been already conceded. This summary may not be quite correct; but it is clear that Russia demands more than what her Ambassador M. de Staal thought sufficient. At any rate it is now settled that the "buffer theory" must at once be abandoned. That theory led to the Afghan war of 1839-43, which cost sixteen millions of money and the loss of a large army. It brought on the "scientific frontier" shibboleth and the war of 1878-80, culminating in the discomfiture at Maiwand. It led to the subsequent reprisal, costing together over thirty millions. It brought on the Boundary Commission at a cost of about a million, and the insults which have followed. And now, after the lapse of fifty years, we find that the theory which has hitherto guided the action of our rulers is a mistaken one, and we must now be content with our present frontier, and to strengthen it so as to be able to withstand all attacks from without. Had this idea been taken up when it was first broached in the time of Lord Auckland, four ruinous wars would have been prevented, a hundred millions of money saved, and several disasters would have been avoided. But what we most feel is the loss of prestige or submission to actual humiliation which the recent proceedings have entailed. The necessity of our Boundary Commission receding day after day from the prominent position it first took up, (while we write, the message reaches us that the last position the Commission occupied at Tirpud has proved untenable, and our men have been obliged to fall back again), is of itself sufficient to show to the people of Central Asia that we are playing a losing game. The jaunty declaration of Mr. Gladstone that England would see that "justice is done to the Afghans," for the insult and loss they sustained at Panjdeh, got tempered next week by an alleged "neutrality" of Panjdeh pending arbitration. Another week and Panjdeh was abandoned with the assent of the Amir who, it was alleged, did not care for it; and now Meruchak is to be parted with, we presume, with the same assent. Mr. Gladstone, it is said, insists upon its retention as a *sine qua non*, but the insistence is of little consequence. In the language of the *Englishman*, "Russia has command of the position, and as long as these wretched negotiations last we are virtually supplicants at the feet of the Czar, frittering away the territory which is not our own, and shrinking nervously from the one bold step that would set us right in the eyes of the world." Mr. Gladstone's eloquence may gloss over these facts; it might make, as it has done, in the cases of Isandula and Majubah Hill, of the Soudan and Panjdeh, the worse appear the better reason. We can fancy Lord Randolph Churchill saying that he is convinced of the error of his ways in rising against the great leader of the Liberal party, even as Warren Hastings was convinced and felt himself to be the greatest criminal after listening to the oration of Burke; but the glamour of oratory lasts only for a short time in such cases, and rugged facts remain unaltered. The outside public cannot fail to compare the imperiousness which led to the bombardment of Alexandria, with the knuckling under in the case of the Boundary Commission, the Panjdeh massacre, and the oft-renewed demands for concessions, and such comparison inevitably leads to the conviction that the English Cabinet is afraid to face the great Northern Bear. The issue is not, whether England is able to fight the Russians or not. We firmly and most conscientiously believe that she is. A war now cannot but end in the

enhancement of English glory and the curbing of the Bear, and the English Cabinet knows it well enough; but it is labouring under the blasting influence of the "peace at any price" shibboleth and the Midlothian campaign, and cannot rise above it. Hence the mischief; and the mischief is the loss of British prestige, not only in Central Asia, but also in the continent of Europe. This is what we regret, and hence it is that we look upon the negotiations with the greatest disfavor. War in the abstract is bad—very bad—and the less we have it the better; but in the present state of human society it is unavoidable, and when it is unavoidable the best course is, we believe, to face it at the first opportunity. Temporising and truckling in such a case never bring any good. The argument most in favour with that section of the Vernacular Press which advocates peace under present circumstances is the horror of the cost which war will entail on India. But we look upon it as altogether fallacious. Peace, as now proposed, will entail more ruinous, oppressive and harassing taxation than war can possibly do. The art of war has now so completely changed that it is impossible to carry on war to an indefinitely protracted period. There is no possibility of another edition of a "thirty years' war." Of late great wars have been brought to a conclusion in a few weeks, or months. Two years' stoppage of her commerce conjoined with a desolating war with England will reduce Russia to absolute bankruptcy, and the cost to India of a two years' war cannot by any possibility exceed fifty millions. The first Afghan war cost 16, and the second about 26 millions. The interest on fifty millions will be two millions, and, making allowances for outlay from ordinary and extraordinary income, fresh taxation for the war need not exceed a million and a half. On the other hand peace as now proposed with the necessity, which we predicted in our article of the 11th ultimo, and which has been since officially announced by Lord Kimberley, of strengthening our frontiers at an annually recurring cost will be considerably more onerous. A long chain of forts from Quetta to Peshawar and the necessary armament and equipment of the modern type will be cheap at ten millions. They will probably cost fifteen millions; and railroads in Beluchistan and to the borders of Herat and elsewhere will cost ten millions more, or fully half the amount that a war would cost. The interest on this outlay will be a million. Then the army must be strengthened by the addition of at least thirty thousand British troops and a corresponding number of native soldiers to hold the proposed forts, and their cost will be six millions per annum; the sixty thousand British troops now in India cost about twelve millions. If the increase be limited to twenty thousand men—a small number against the laes of Turcomans which Russia can any day pour on Afghanistan, and the thousands of marauding Afghans who will join their ranks, particularly if the Amir or his immediate successor should find it to his interest to coalesce with Russia—the cost would be four millions a year; i. e. with the interest on the first outlay for forts and their armaments a total of five millions. And this is the sum which India will be called upon to pay year after year for the sake of peace. Confining ourselves then to the financial aspect of the question we have our choice between a war with a permanent annual cost of a million and a half, or a peace with a yearly cost of five millions. With these figures before them we leave our contemporaries to make their choice as to which branch of the alternative would be best suited to them. In this argument we have taken a very narrow, utilitarian, shop-keeping view of the case; but it is the one which will best tell upon them. For our part, we hold British honor above all other considerations; and for it and for securing a reliable guarantee for a permanent peace with a perfidious, imperious and powerful enemy the best policy to follow is to plunge into war, if adequate compensation is not otherwise made.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES

WE UNDERSTAND that the Central Committee of the Landholders of Bengal and Behar have already despatched an elaborate and closely argued memorial to the Secretary of State, praying that the Bengal Tenancy Act may be vetoed. They have also got up petitions for the two Houses of Parliament with the same object. We are afraid, however, that the present state of business in the House of Commons, with the coming dissolution in November, will not admit of the petitions being fairly discussed, and it would be better if they were kept back until the new House of Commons meets in February next.

MR. ROPER LETHBRIDGE, we understand, has retired from the editorship of *Allen's Indian Mail*, and is succeeded by Mr. J. R. Melville, who, we are told, was for many years an assistant in the political department of the India Office. Mr. Lethbridge is about to enter fresh fields to gather 'laurels new,' and we heartily wish him success, which he richly deserves, in his new career.

WE WOULD draw the attention of our readers to an advertisement which appears in another column regarding the republication of the Bengali poems of Babu Iswara Chandra Gupta, the well-known founder and editor of *Prabhakar*. Babu Iswara Chandra Gupta's fame as a 'national' poet has been widespread, and at one time his poems were widely read. These poems were originally published in his paper, and contributed materially to the popularity of the paper. The nervous Bengali in which the poems are written and the felicitous words in which the poet has couched the national thoughts and feelings, entitle the poems to be preserved in a permanent form. Babu Iswara Chandra Gupta was a thorough master of the Bengali language, and it is a wonder to us how he could mould the language to his will. We are glad to hear that Bankim Chandra Chatterji, who owes it to Babu Iswara Chandra Gupta that he is a writer of such great renown,—for it was at the persuasion and encouragement and instruction of Babu Iswara Chandra Gupta that our foremost novelist first undertook to write a novel in Bengali—has undertaken a selection of the great mass of Babu Iswara Chandra Gupta's poems, and the entire supervision of the work. We have a guarantee in Babu Bankim Chandra Chatterjee's name that the work will be well-executed. The publisher of the poems deserves every encouragement from the lovers of the poetical genius of Bengal.

MR. ROPER LETHBRIDGE is indefatigable in his exertions to show to the British public the ruinous character of the Tenancy Act. One of his eloquent speeches on the subject is published in the *Kensington Parliament*. Mr. Lethbridge proposed the following motion at a recent meeting in Kensington: "That an humble address be presented to Her Majesty, praying that Her Majesty will be pleased to exercise her royal prerogative by vetoing the Bengal Tenancy Act recently passed by the Indian Legislature." We wish we could reproduce the telling speech with which he supported his motion. We make no apology in publishing the following extract from this remarkable address:

The condition of affairs in Bengal, had hitherto been an almost patriarchal condition; the landlords and tenants had been in almost universal and perfect accord. There was no such things as agrarian disturbances, except upon a small scale, and under circumstances which differed from other agrarian disputes, and that occurred many years ago. He had himself lived there, and knew that the relations between landlord and tenant were most amicable. Sir Ashley Eden, who was appointed a Member of the Council of India from his vast knowledge, had stated in solemn terms and in express words that the condition of the peasants was excellent in every way, and was progressively excellent and improved from year to year under the present system. Then why should the Government introduce an Act of this kind that would upset all the amicable conditions subsisting at present between landlords and tenants in Bengal, when no one asks for such an Act? Innumerable

meetings of tenants and landlords had taken place protesting against the Bill; the whole press of the country (English as well as vernacular,) without a single exception, denounced the Bill as an iniquitous measure of confiscation, which would do no good even to the class it was supposed to benefit. The *Indian Mirror*, the native organ of the tenants and poorer classes, which, in political matters, was distinctly and strongly a Radical paper of the natives of Bengal, condemned it. The *Hindoo Patriot*, the representative of the upper classes and the landowners, condemned it. The tenants' paper was, if possible, more violent in its denunciations than the *Tory*, and landowners' paper. It was the same with the English papers. The great Radical paper, the *Indian Statesman*, from the very first protested in the strongest terms against this Bill, because the litigation which would ensue would ruin not only the landowner, but would ruin every tenant in the country. That was not his opinion only, and the opinion of the non-officials of Bengal, but it was the opinion of Indian statesmen and the Indian Empire, as represented by the press of the country. He had one further point with regard to the way in which it was carried through the Council at last. When that point was brought forward in the House of Commons, it was replied on behalf of the Secretary of State for India that this Bill had been before the Indian Legislature for some two or three years; it had been already printed in the vernacular in its original shape, and the alterations had been so great as to necessitate its republication, in order to bring it to the knowledge of those interested. What were the facts? They were telegraphed to England, to members of both Houses, in a sort of despairing appeal from our Central Committee of Landholders, and in that telegram was stated, that out of 200 odd clauses in the Bill no less than 80 were entirely new, cut out, or recast. Surely such a Bill ought to have been brought to the knowledge of the classes affected by it before it was passed into law. Therefore the Maharaja and his fellow-countrymen in Bengal were justified in denouncing the Government for inducing the Council to force the Bill into law, notwithstanding the excuse that the Bill had been before the Legislature for some years. He had now only to move the resolution which stood in his name.

The debate on the question, we see, was adjourned.

WE HAVE received a copy of the "Bengal Tenancy Act, its scope and inevitable results" by Mr. J. Dacosta. The name of Mr. Dacosta is a guarantee of the sterling worth of the pamphlet before us. Whatever Mr. Dacosta writes, he writes with a lucidity of arrangement and cogency of reasoning that command the admiration of his readers. In the pamphlet before us he has displayed remarkable ability in bringing in clear lines before the public the true character and inevitable results of the disastrous measure which is fated to ruin the agricultural classes of Bengal and Behar. We discern the hand of the master in marshalling facts and figures and deducing irresistible conclusions therefrom. Mr. Dacosta begins by saying that "a political crime has been committed in India, the consequences of which cannot fail to prove disastrous to the peace and prosperity of the most flourishing province in our Indian Empire." We would recommend our readers to read the pamphlet, and judge for themselves the force of the argument with which the writer has supported his position. After placing before his readers a long array of unimpeachable facts and figures the author sums up by saying that "a careful consideration of the circumstances mentioned in the foregoing pages will show that the real object of the Bengal Tenancy Act is to remove the obstacle which the Permanent Settlement of 1793 placed in the way of the Government taxing the profits from land in Bengal, according to the arbitrary system retained in the province of India:—

A consideration of these facts will show that the vast change which the Tenancy Act is calculated to work in the economical condition of Bengal, is one of the importance and far-reaching consequences of which cannot be contemplated without the greatest alarm and dismay. Hitherto the rural population and the landed classes of that province have prospered simultaneously under the sound principles of the Permanent Settlement. The land-revenue has been realised with clockwork regularity and at a comparatively trifling expense; and while it formed in 1793 the only source of State income, the prosperity

which sprang under the Settlement has produced national wealth whence increasing revenue has been derived, which already exceeds three times the amount of the land tax. The peasantry, as a rule, are possessed of savings, which enable it to tide over seasons of scarcity and misfortune; and while in Madras and Bombay the drought of 1876-77 caused millions of the inhabitants to die of starvation, and entailed a heavy loss, through much of the land revenue becoming irrecoverable, the severe drought of 1873-74 in Bengal caused no famine mortality and entailed no loss of land revenue.

While the material results of the new Land Law will be of so disastrous a character, its political effect cannot be left out of account in a forecast of the future. The sudden and arbitrary suppression of the freedom of contract, the incessant interference of fiscal officers in the everyday transactions of the people, the compulsory litigation imposed by the Act, with its ruinous costs, anxieties and evil influences; these immediate results of the measure cannot fail to produce an amount of irritation of which no parallel may be found under our rule, excepting perhaps in the confiscation of proprietary rights which led to the insurrection of 1857-58, in the neighbouring province of Oude, and had to be repealed in 1859-60.

When, to the irritation caused by the provisions just alluded to, are superadded the material ruin of the people, and the deprivation of their leaders of ancient, legitimate and cherished rights, it would be vain to expect that these unmerited wrongs, so wantonly inflicted on an intelligent and industrious population of sixty millions, will remain unresented throughout the Presidency.

Mr. Dacosta has done a great service to the landholders of Bengal by so opportunely bringing out this pamphlet.

WE HAVE had lying on our table for sometime a publication entitled "the Law of Vendors and Purchasers of Immoveable Property in British India," by Babu Grish Chunder Set M. A., B. L. Babu Grish Chunder Set is an attorney of the Calcutta High Court, and is evidently well grounded in law. He seems to have spared no pains to make the book as complete as possible. His book has already made a name for itself, and has begun to prove serviceable to the profession as well as to the community who have anything to do with the buying, selling and mortgaging of immoveable property in India. We are glad to hear that the book is regarded by those who are able to judge, as a valuable acquisition to Indian legal literature, and we are prepared to endorse this praise. The publication is worthily dedicated to Sir Richard Garth. It removes the long-felt want of a work on the Law and Practice relating to vendors and purchasers of immoveable property in British India. It is not meant by the author to be anything more than a compilation, and his principal aim has been to produce a hand-book for the use of law students, members of the profession and land-owners, capitalists and managers of zamindaries who have constantly to deal in the sale, purchase, or mortgage of estates and interests in immoveable property, and we are glad to testify that the author has attained his object. The following are some of the more important headings under which this vast subject has been treated:—(1) Land Tenures in British India, (2) General Principles and Maxims as to Sales and Purchases, (3) Title and Investigation thereof, (4) Various kinds of Sale, (5) Transfer of Waqf or Debutther Property, (6) Purchase by Fiduciaries, (7) Benami Purchase, (8) Contracts of Sale, (9) Assurances to Purchasers, (10) Statutory Requisitions, (11) Pre-Emption, (12) Notice, actual and constructive, (13) Estoppel, (14) Construction of Deeds, (15) Champerty, (16) Case Law on the Land Acquisition Act. The Transfer of Property Act with annotations, reprinted as an appendix, and a copious index consisting of fifty-five pages of closely printed matter have considerably enhanced the practical value of the work.

AN IMPORTANT case has been recently decided by the Calcutta High Court. It is the case of *Kumar Dakhinessar Maliq versus Moharani Hara Sundari Debi and others*. A report of this case has appeared in the May number of the Indian Law Reports, Calcutta Series. While the case was being tried in the Court of the Subordinate Judge of Burdwan on the merits, a petition of compromise was filed, stating the terms upon

which the parties had agreed to settle all their disputes. But before judgment was recorded, but twelve days after the filing of the compromise the Maharani filed a petition withdrawing her assent from the petition of compromise. The Sub-Judge, after hearing both parties, directed the suit to proceed for trial on the merits. The case then came before the High Court on motion, and a rule was issued to shew cause why the order should not be set aside. On 12th September 1883, the Judges discharged the rule with costs but in their judgment of that date added thus:—"We would add that if the minor's next friend should present a petition on behalf of the minor consenting to the compromise, and the Judge considers it is for his benefit he would exercise a wise discretion in determining whether the document in question is binding on all the parties so that the court of appeal may be able to deal fully with the case. In order to determine this point, which can properly be considered only after the leave of the court under Sec. 462 has been given to any application of the guardian of the minor to a compromise on his behalf, the Subordinate Judge must try and find whether this Maharani Defendant did agree to the petition of the 11th August so as to make its terms binding on her."

The Sub-Judge raised an issue on this point and decided on evidence that the Maharani did agree to the terms of the petition of compromise and on the authority of *Rutton Lalji* (I L.R. Bombay 304) held that it is binding on the parties to the suit. The case came on appeal before the High Court and it was held that the Court had no power under Sec. 375 C. P. C. to enter judgment on terms of a petition of compromise from which one of the parties had receded, and remanded it for retrial on the merits. The family of Govinda P. Pandit at Searsole is a rich and influential one in the District of Burdwan, and it is to be deeply regretted that the fire, which was once quenched, will be rekindled, and the parties will be forced into fresh litigation, and thus ruin themselves.

WE HAVE before us a memorial lately presented to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal by the people of Deoghur, praying that the status of the local school may not be reduced. The project, it appears, is to have an institution of the status of a Zillah School at Dumka, and this is to be effected, not by raising the status of the middle class school that exists there now, but by transferring thereto the staff of the Deoghur school, which is a Zillah one, and reducing it to a low standard. The argument, as far as we have heard, is that Dumka being a Sudder Station now, should have, for the sake of administrative uniformity, a Zillah School, and Deoghur, being the seat of a subdivision only, should be content with a Middle-Class school. The fallacy of this argument is obvious enough. Schools have no relation to the offices of Magistrates, Collectors, or Deputy Commissioners. They form no part of courts of law, and bear no relation to revenue collections. They thrive best where there are pupils willing and able to benefit by their teaching, and if a Sudder Station is established, for administrative reasons, at a place where there is no resident population of the literate classes, no high class school there can possibly prosper. And this is what happens in the present instance. Dumka is a Sontal village; it has no resident literate castes; the aboriginal Sontals constitute the bulk of the population, and no high class school can prosper there, and it is therefore quite unfit for the location of such a school. It may be all very well to urge that the Sontals should be regenerated, and every means should be adopted to promote their welfare; but the establishment of a high class school among them will no more regenerate them than the establishment of a college there will make young Sontals compete for mastership in philosophy. If the existence of a teaching institution was all that were necessary for the regeneration of a primitive people, one would be justified in assuming that the University of Oxford transplanted at Port Blair would make the young Andamanese the collegiate rivals of the youths of England. Regeneration is a slow process, and

can never be quickened by such a scheme. But supposing, for the sake of argument, that the Sontals of Dumka would benefit by a High School there, it does not follow that the said school should be established at the expense of another and a distant community. Deoghur, though not a Sudder Station, is an ancient town, having a large resident population of the higher castes, who crowd the forms of its local school, and have contributed largely for its support; and it would amount to a grave injustice to deprive it of its scholastic advantages in order to help the Sontals of Dumka. At one time a sum of Rs. 5000 was taken from the income of the local temple for the maintenance of a school and a dispensary; this impost was abandoned when the Government severed its connexion with non-Christian religious establishments in India, the Government undertaking to keep up the school from its own resources. Subsequently, when the status of the school was raised, the people subscribed largely for the school-house, library, furniture &c., one individual, the head priest, subscribing Rupees 5000 for the school house. The Government certainly did not at the time give a written engagement to the effect that it would keep up the status of the school for all time; but the moral engagement was as binding as a moral engagement could be; and for the Government to propose, after taking the money, to suppress the school is as odious a breach of moral engagement as one can readily imagine. Government gave no written pledge when subscriptions were raised for the Ripon Hospital at Simla and the Eden Sanitarium at Darjeeling; but the Government cannot on that ground retain the money and abolish the hospitals. The only justifiable ground would be, if the necessity for the hospitals ceased on the abandonment of the localities concerned as summer capitals or sanatoria; in the case of the school the validity of the moral engagement would cease if the people did not avail themselves of its teachings; but such is not the case. Instead of the demand for education having fallen off, it has positively increased, as evidenced by the necessity which arose lately for the erection of a hostel for non-resident pupils, and the people of Deoghur subscribed largely to supply the needful with money and timber, though there is no knowing what has become of those contributions. It is true that no pupil of the school passed the Entrance Examination during the last two years; but that was due to lax supervision and inefficient teaching staff supplied by Government. For that the Education Department should be hauled over the coals, and not the people who, relying on the good faith of Government, subscribed the money, and to this day monthly contribute more than one-half of the cost of the school. We hope, therefore, that Sir Rivers Thompson will not, by his *imprimatur*, ratify so grave an injustice to the people. We were at first doubtful that the Director of Public Instruction would suggest such a project; but we have been told, that some time ago the then Inspector of Schools of the Western Circle came to Deoghur to visit the school during a Pooja vacation and found it closed, and in a huff he swore it should cease altogether, and his report to that effect has been countersigned by the higher authorities as a matter of routine. We do not know if such is really the case, and publish the rumour in order to have it contradicted by competent authority, as it is now doing mischief.

WE BEG to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the following publications:—

1. Report on the Prison Administration of British Burma for the year 1884.
2. Records of the Geological Survey of India. Vol. XVIII part 2. 1885.
3. Ought Natives to be welcomed as Volunteers?
4. Akber's Ealamia—a monthly journal. Vol. I. part I.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—ITS UNEQUALLED EFFICACY IN INFANTILE WASTING AND DEBILITY OF CHILDREN.—Thomas Hunt, Esq., late Medical Officer of Health, St. Giles's and Bloomsbury, writes:—"In badly nourished infants, Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is invaluable. The rapidity with which two or three tea-spoonfuls a day will fatten a young child is astonishing. The weight gained is three times the weight of the Oil swallowed or more; and as children

generally like the taste of Dr. de Jongh's Oil, and when it is given them, often cry for more, it appears as though there were some prospect of deliverance for the appalling multitude of children who figure in the weekly bills of mortality issued from the office of the Registrar-General." Dr. R. C. Croft, Author of "Handbook for the Nursery," writes: "I have tried Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil, and find that it contains all the properties which render the Oil so efficacious. I find, however, that many patients prefer it to the Pale Oils, and are able to retain it more comfortably. It is almost a specific in many of the Diseases peculiar to Infancy and Childhood, and I have seen marked benefit produced by its use." Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints and quarts with his stamp and signature and the signature of his sole consignees on the capsule and the label under wrapper, by all chemists, druggists and storekeepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co, 210, High Holborn, London.

Government Notifications

Calcutta Gazette—May 27th 1885.

General—14th May—Mr. A W Cosserat, Depy Magte and Depy Colr, Tipperah, is apptd to perform the functions of a Colr under sec 4 of Act VII (B C) of 1880 in that dist.

The order of the 4th inst, published in the Calcutta Gazette of 6th idem transfg Mr. H H Birch, Offg Depy Magte and Depy Colr, Monghyr, to Maldah, is cancelled.

Baboo Suchita Nund Mookerjee, Sub-Depy Colr, Diamond Harbour, is transfd to Basirhat in the same dist, with effect from the date on which he joined his apptmt.

Baboo Radha Kishore Seta, Sub-Depy Colr, Baraset, on leave, is transfd to Diamond Harbour.

16th May—The order of 15th ult published in the Calcutta Gazette of 29th idem, transfg Kumar Ramendra Krishna, Offg Depy Magte and Depy Colr Hooghly, to Serampore, is cancelled.

18th May—The following promotions and confirmations are made in the Subordinate Executive Service.

Promoted temply to the Third Grade.

Baboo Uma Kant Das, vice Baboo Uma Churn Banerjee, retd.

Promoted temply to the Fourth Grade.

Mr W B Martin, vice Baboo Saroda Prosad Chatterjee, on deputa.

Confirmed in the Sixth Grade.

Baboo Radha Madhub Bose, vice Baboo Adhar Lal Sen, deod.

Confirmed in the Seventh Grade.

Baboo Nagendra Nath Sircar, vice Baboo Radha Madhub Bose.

Promoted temply to the Seventh Grade.

Mr W H Mackenzie, vice Baboo Ashootosh Gupta, Baboo Girindra Nath Mitra, Tempy Depy Magte and Depy Colr, Hazaribagh, is allowed leave for one month, with effect from the 25th inst.

Baboo Saroda Prosad Sircar, Depy Magte and Depy Colr, Saikhir, Khoorna, is allowed leave for three months, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved.

Baboo Bhobunagar Singh, Depy Magte and Depy Colr Bankura, on leave, is transfd to Khoorna, and is apptd to have charge of the Saikhir sub-divn of that dist during the absence, on leave, of Baboo Saroda Prosad Sircar, or until further orders.

Mr. D Cameron, C S, reported his departure from India, on furlough, on the 24th April, 1885.

And Mr. L B B King, C S and Mr J Boxwell, C S, on the 2nd inst.

19th May—Mr T Inglis, Asst Magte and Colr, Raneeungee, Burdwan, is transfd temply to the sudder station of that dist.

Mr W H Thomson, Offg Depy Magte and Depy Colr, Burdwan, is apptd temply to have charge of the Raneeungee sub-divn of that dist.

Baboo Sant Prosad, Depy Magte and Depy Colr, Mozufferpore, is allowed leave for one month, with effect from such date as he may avail himself of it.

The order of the 14th ult, published in Calcutta Gazette of the 20th idem, transfg Baboo Sant Prosad, Depy Magte and Depy Colr, Mozufferpore, to Banka in the dist of Bhagulpore, is cancelled.

The orders of 21st March last, published in Calcutta Gazette of 25th idem, transfg Baboo Uma Churn Bose, Depy Magte and Depy Colr, Banka, Bhagulpore, to Monghyr; and Baboo Mokunda Deb Mookerjee, Tempy Depy Magte and Depy Colr, Arrareah, Purneah, on leave, to Banka, are cancelled.

Baboo Okhoy Coomar Sen, Depy Magte and Depy Colr, and Personal Asst to the Comr of Dacca, is allowed leave for fifteen days.

22nd May—Baboo Hurry Mohun Chandra, Depy Magte and Depy Colr, and Personal Asst to the Comr of the Rajshahye Divn, is allowed leave for eighty-six days.

Baboo Rajendra Nath Ghose, Depy Magte and Depy Colr, Nowgong, Rajshahye, is apptd to act as Personal Asst to the Comr of the Rajshahye Divn, during absence, on leave, of Baboo Hurry Mohun Chandra, or until further orders.

Baboo Rajendra Chunder Ghose, Offg Depy Magte and Depy Colr, Rajshahye, is apptd to have charge of the sub-divn of Nowgong in that dist, during the absence, on deputa, of Baboo Rajendra Nath Ghose, or until further orders.

Mr J C Williamson, Depy Magte and Depy Colr, Bhudruck, Balasore, is transfd to Cuttack, and is posted to the sudder station of that dist.

25th May—Mr J Ware Edgar, C S I, is apptd to act as Secy to the Govt of Bengal in the Financial Dept. during the absence on furlough, of Mr C P L Macaulay, or until further orders, with effect from the date on which he joined his apptmt.

Mr H V H Roberts, Dist Supdt of Police, Maldah, is apptd to act in the fourth grade of Dist Supdts of Police, with effect from the 11th ult, during the absence on furlough of Mr H Munro or until further orders.

18th May—Col H F Waller, Dist Supdt of Police, Durbhunga, reported his departure from India, on furlough, on the 3rd inst.

M E C Baker, Offg Asst Supdt of Police, Serampore, Hooghly, is transfd to Rangpore.

Mr C S Murray, Asst Supdt of Police, Rangpore, on leave, is transfd to Darjeeling, and is apptd to have charge of the dist police of that dist.

Mr O M Wintle, Asst Supdt of Police, 24-Pergha, is transfd to Sarun.

Mr F E Kemp, Offg Asst Supdt of Police, Hazaribag, is transfd to Serampore, Hooghly.

Mr C S Murray, Asst Supdt of Police, in charge of the dist police, Darjeeling, is transfd to the 24-Pergha dist on being relieved of his present appt by Lieut-Col R M Skinner.

23rd May—Mr A H Giles, Offg Dist Supdt of Police Bhagulpore, is confirmed in that apptmt, vice Col W L N Knyvett.

Mr H N Harris, Offg Dist Supdt of Police, Purneah, is confirmed in that apptmt vice Mr A H Giles.

Advertisements.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY

To be sold by the Receiver of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal and Receiver of the Estate of Muluck Chand Dutt deceased in his office in the Court House, on Monday the 29th day of June instant, at the hour of 12 O'clock at noon pursuant to a decree of the said Court made in suit No. 470 of 1884 (wherein Shib Chunder Dutt and another are plaintiffs and Mahendro Nath Dutt and others are defendants) and dated the 4th day of May 1885, the undermentioned properties belonging to the estate of the said Muluck Chand Dutt deceased.

Lot 1.—All that partly demolished two-storied messuage tenement or dwelling house together with the piece or parcel of land whereon the same is erected and built containing by estimation 3 Cottahs more or less situate lying and being at No. 2 Scott's Lane in the Town of Calcutta and bounded on the East by the 2ndly described premises No. 3 Scott's Lane, on the North by Scott's Lane, on the West by a blind lane and on the South partly by the dwelling house of Punchoo Mundle and partly by the tenanted land of Hurrish Chunder Pal.

Lot No. 2.—All that partly demolished two-storied messuage tenement or dwelling-house together with the piece or parcel of land on part whereof the same is erected and built containing by estimation 3 Cottahs more or less situate lying and being at No. 3 Scott's Lane aforesaid and bounded on the East by a blind lane, on the North by Scott's Lane, on the West by the firstly described premises No. 2 Scott's Lane and on the South by the tenanted land of Hurrish Chunder Pal.

The conditions of sale may be seen at the Office of Receiver of the High Court Original Side or at the Office of Messrs. Watkins and Company, Attorneys for the Plaintiffs No. 2 Old Post Office Street, on any day before the sale and will be produced at the sale.

WATKINS & Co.

Plaintiff's Attorneys.

Calcutta,
The 1st June, 1885.

NOTICE.

Instances having occurred of persons, possessing additional or higher qualification than advertised for the medical appointment at Dighapatiya on the 25th May having applied for the post, applications will be received up to the 10th June from candidates who although possess the required qualification as to

character and casts are either an L. M. S. or have obtained any similar or higher academical distinction. The previous advertisements are hereby modified.

RAJ KUMAR SARKAR,
Manager of the
Dighapatiya Wards' Estate.

GRIMAULT & CO., Pharmaceutical Chemists,

Paris: RUE VIVIENNE, 8, Paris.

DISEASES OF THE CHEST.

GRIMAULT & CO'S SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITE
OF LIME.

Persons suffering from CATARRH, CONSUMPTION, COLDS, or OBSTINATE COUGHS, and generally those afflicted with diseases of the chest, bronchia, or lungs, should use GRIMAULT & CO'S SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME, which, prescribed for years past by the medical authorities of all countries, has invariably effected wonderful cures.

By the use of this Syrup the Cough is calmed, nocturnal sweats disappear, and the appetite rapidly improves—a fact soon demonstrated by an increase of weight and improved appearance.

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP is of a rose colour, and contained in flat oval bottle.

GRIMAULT & CO'S MATICO CAPSULES & INJECTION

Renowned Physicians prescribe GRIMAULT'S MATICO as the most active and at the same time the most inoffensive remedy in the treatment of ACUTE AND CHRONIC DISEASES. These CAPSULES have not, like COPAIBA, the inconvenience of giving NAUSEAS. The Injection is used in recent, and the Capsules in the more chronic cases.

DUSART'S SYRUP OF LACTOPHOSPHATE OF LIME.

This preparation enriches the blood, strengthens the bones and improves all the vital energies.

Phosphate of Lime is the substance most necessary to life; indispensable for the formation and nutriment of the bony system, as for the transformation of food into muscular fibre. Without it the body wastes away, and it is to supply the lack of Phosphate of Lime that Dusart's Syrup is so useful. It is of inestimable benefit for CONVALESCENTS, WEAK and OLD PEOPLE, and RICKETY CHILDREN, who find in it the CALCAREOUS ELEMENTS entering into the CONSTITUTION OF THE BONES. Well adapted to LADIES in the FAMILY WAY, WET NURSES (whose milk it enriches) and to stop CHILDREN'S DIARRHŒA.

ASTHMA! ASTHMA!

GRIMAULT & CO'S INDIAN CIGARETTES.

ASTHMA, NERVOUS COUGHS, CHRONIC LARYNGITIS, HOARSENESS, LOSS OF VOICE, FACIAL NEURALGIA, and INSOMNIA, rapidly relieved by using these Cigarettes.

SICK HEADACHE! NEURALGIA!

GRIMAULT & CO'S GUARANA.

This Medicine owes its curative virtues to the great quantity of Caffein which it contains. Dr. Wilkes, of Guy's Hospital, declares in the *British Medical Journal* that GRIMAULT'S GUARANA acts "like a charm."

"Grimault's Guarana Powders are a certain remedy for SICK HEADACHE."—*The Lancet*, Aug. 31, 1872.

It is the most valuable remedy against DIARRHŒA DYSENTERY and all disorders proceeding from derangements of the Stomach or bowels.

Agents—BATHGATE & Co.—SMITH STANISTREET & Co., BONNERJEE & Co., and NOBIN CHUNDER DAW & SONS, Calcutta; NEACHER & Co., Bombay; BARRIE & Co MADON & Co., and T. ORTON & Co. Madras; PLAMER & Co. Lahore; PEAKE ALLEN & CO. Lucknow; RIGGS & CO. Bangalore; and at all respectable Chemists.

NUBIAN

LIQUID WATERPROOF Blackening

Self-Shining. No Brushes Required.

Applied with a sponge attached to cork. Gives an instantaneous, brilliant, and elastic polish, which lasts a week in wet or dry weather. Does not injure leather nor soil the clothing. For all kinds of Boots, Shoes, and leather goods.

NUBIAN METAL POLISH Produces without labour an instantaneous polish on Brass, Copper, Britannia Metal, and Harness Accoutrements, &c. Application simple, effect lasting.

NUBIAN JAPAN BLACKING In stone bottles. For daily household use. Gives a brilliant polish.

NUBIAN PLATE POWDER, for Silver ware. NUBIAN HARNESS OIL & POLISH COMBINED, in stone bottles. NUBIAN PET BOOT POLISH, for Ladies' use only. Our goods obtainable everywhere.

THE NUBIAN MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 8 & 9, Hoxter Lane, LONDON, ENGLAND.



ADVANTAGES OF ASSURING WITH THE ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.

All that Experience has proved Practicable and Prudent in Modern System of Life Assurance can be obtained with perfect safety.

COMBINED with the following.

FIVE NEW AND IMPORTANT FEATURES.

- Not granted by any other Company whatever:—*
1. Policy-holders can Vote at meetings.
 2. Amalgamations impossible.
 3. Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.
 4. Native Lives assured at European Rates.
 5. Premiums reduced to English rates from date of leaving any Port in India, Ceylon or China.

LAST 12 MONTHS' NEW BUSINESS.
738 PROPOSALS for..... Rs. 29,23,250

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR ASSURANCE OF
Rs. 1,000 UNDER NEW SYSTEM.

Age.	30	35	40	45
Premium ...	Rs. 21 5 4	Rs. 24 8 8	Rs. 28 10 0	Rs. 33 14 8

Lower Safe Rates than any other Office.

6. Company young, and therefore free from Old Liabilities.
7. Premiums can be paid Yearly, Half Yearly Quarterly, Monthly, or for a Limited Number of Years.
8. CLAIMS PAID ONE MONTH AFTER PROOF OF DEATH.
9. Liberal Surrender Value of 35 per cent.
10. Policies in the Form of Promissory Notes.
11. Entire Direction in India.
12. The Most Economical Management
13. Preliminary Expenses Rs. 970-15-0 only.
14. Lapsed policies Revived without Fine.
15. Policy-holders can appoint their own Trustees, Auditors, or Consulting Actuary.
16. Medical Examinations arranged any where to suit assurers.
17. No Restriction on Travel.
18. Suicide does not cause Forfeiture of Policies after they are One Year in force.
19. Policies in favour of Wife or Children are by law protected from Demands of Creditors.
20. 80 per cent. of Premium to be invested in Trusts for Policy holders with the Official Trustees of Bombay.

"THE 'ORIENTAL,' BY ITS CAREFUL AND EQUITABLE MANAGEMENT, IS RAPIDLY GAINING THE CONFIDENCE OF THE NATIVE COMMUNITY."

Intending Assurers or Investors—Native or European—are invited to compare the Rates and Conditions of the "Oriental" with those of any other Company.

Detailed Prospectuses, Proposal, Share, and Agency Forms Reports, and full of Particulars on the application to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,

Manager and Actuary,

HEAD OFFICE, 9, Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY,

Or any of the Agents in India.

D. M. DASS,
Agent, Calcutta,
4/1 Camac Street.

TO BE SHORTLY PUBLISHED.

(ABOUT 400 PAGES ROYAL 8VO.)

THE RENT LAW OF BENGAL.

BEING

The Bengal Tenancy Act VIII of 1885.

WITH A

FULL COMMENTARY,

TOGETHER WITH

A Concise View of the Land Tenure in Lower Bengal, an Abstract of the Alterations made in the Rent Law by the New Act, the Unrepealed Regulations and Acts bearing on the Rent Law, and a copious Index.

BY

VIPINACHANDRA RAI, B.A., D.L.,

Of the Bengal Uncovenanted Judicial Service.

CALCUTTA,

H. C. GANGOLY & CO.

Price to Subscribers Rs. 5
" to Non-Subscribers " 7
Packing and Postage As. 6

N. B.—The text of the Act is supplied extra and free to subscribers on registry of their names by the publishers.

LEWIS STEWART & CO.

5 & 6, DALHOUSIE SQUARE, CALCUTTA.

Beg to call the attention of the Native Nobility and Gentry to their large and beautiful stock of

Crystal Chandeliers,

Crystal Wall Lights,

Crystal Hall Lamps,

Crystal Table Lamps.

IN RICH CUT PRISMATIC GLASS OR IN BRIGHT COLORED GLASS.

ELEGANT PATTERNS, PRETTY SHAPES,

CHEAP PRICES.

A VERY HANDSOME FOUR LIGHT CHANDELIER

FOR RS. 50, CASH ONLY.

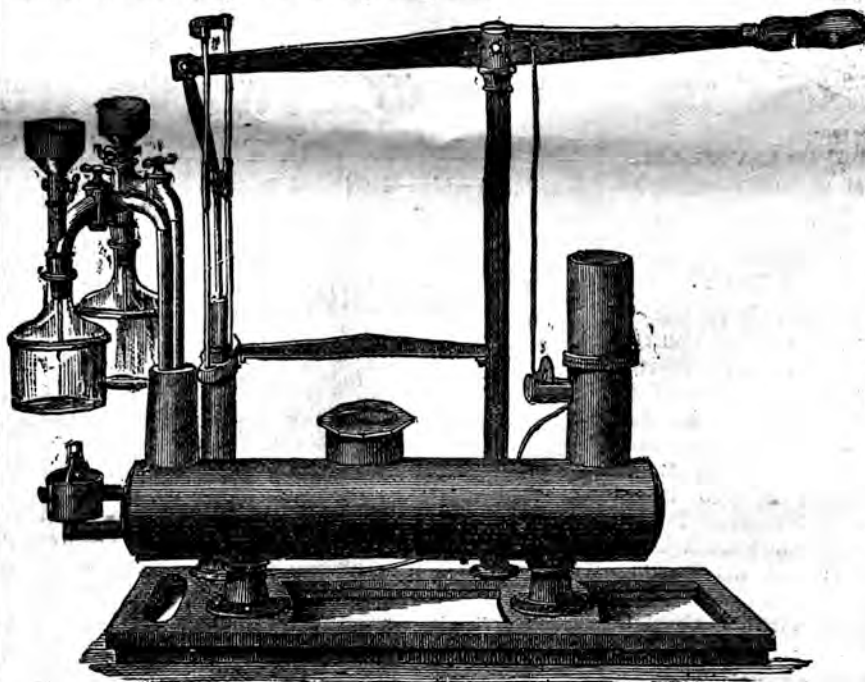
LEWIS STEWART & CO.'S GLASS, FANCY AND USEFUL CHINA EARTHENWARE AND PLATED WARE-ROOMS.

DOMESTIC ICE MACHINES

For the production of pure solid tasteless ice;—2 lbs
in 20 minutes

THE PNEUMATIC ICE MACHINE.

THESE well known machines have been perfected with all the latest improvements and as now made they are not liable to get out of order. Once set up they are always ready to hand for the production of a cold drink or for the manufacture of ice in solid blocks; they can also be worked continuously for a very long time.



An illustrated pamphlet containing full instructions for working is supplied to each purchaser.

A. & Co. have just received a large consignment of all kinds of these machines. An inspection is invited.

N. B. The public are warned against the purchase of counterfeits, the production of irresponsible manufacturers.

AMMONIACAL
ICE MACHINES
For block Ice in
Cylinders.

4lb size...Cash 250
2lb " " " 175
N. B. Each Machine
is tested before it is
delivered.

Cash Prices.

For an improved single action or one decanter Ice Machine complete with its requisites and packed in a case Cash Rs. 190
For an improved double action or two decanters Ice Machine complete with its requisites and packed in a case Cash Rs. 275
For an improved double cylinder Ice Machine complete with its requisites and packed in a case Cash Rs. 375
Sulphuric Acid in stone jars containing about 40lb packed in case... Cash Rs. 10-4
Extra Decanters, Vases, Oils, Rubber Rings, Leather, Washers, Patent Wine Coolers, Rubber Bands, Bottle Elevators &c. can be supplied on application.
Ice Boxes for preserving Ice &c. Cash Rs. 22

ARLINGTON & CO.,
3b, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta.

Now Ready.

Notes of Cases on the Code of Civil Procedure with a full Index and a copy of the Code. By L. P. Delves Broughton. Price Rs. 16. Additional notes will shortly be published.

Apply to—
NERRUNJUN BANERJI,
8, Outram Street, Calcutta.

CANTWELL'S PATENT PORTABLE SUGARCANE MILLS.

Vertical and Horizontal in various sizes to crush from 250 lbs. of cane per hour when worked by one small Bullock, up to the largest size Horizontal Mill which will crush 800 lbs. of cane per hour when worked by a pair of strong Bullocks.

For particulars and prices apply to

AHMUTY & Co.

Cantwell's Patent Riverside single valve perfectly Airtight Sanitary Carts.

THE CO-OPERATIVE PHARMACY COMPANY, LIMITED.

Surgeons, Apothecaries and Pharmaceutic Chemists,

54, SOVA BAZAR AND 371, UPPER CHITPORE ROAD, CALCUTTA.

VICHY WATER.

A strongly alkaline mineral water, very useful in Kidney diseases and Diabetes and Gout. The extraordinary efficacy of this mineral water is attracting more and more attention in cases of Liver and Spleen and is largely patronised by the Medical Faculty.

1/ per bottle.

SCHWEITZER'S COCOATINA.

This is an antidyseptic Cocoa of superior kind. The faculty pronounce it the most nutritious, perfectly digestible Beverage for Breakfast, Luncheon or Supper and invaluable for invalids and children, as well as for the healthy and strong. Its unvarying flavor and nutritive quality render it an invaluable aid to weak digestion. Very palatable.

1/4 per tin.

MORSON'S SACCHARATED WHEAT PHOSPHATES.

A dietetic preparation, supplying an important deficiency in the ordinary food for invalids and children (especially in bread and milk, very useful in weakly and rickety children, where Phosphates are desirable, where the milk of the mother is thin and poor or where milk cannot be obtained; and where the digestion in the child is impaired it seems to aid the assimilation of food and even of such medicines as iron. It is placed in the Extra Pharmacopoeia as officially recognised by the Faculty.

3/ per phial.

S & M'S PANCREATISED COD LIVER OIL.

A very useful and valuable preparation where the simple oil cannot be digested, free from odor and palatable to take.

1/12 per phial.

S & M'S PHOSPHORISED COD LIVER OIL.

Successfully used in Phthisis, general weakness, nervous debility &c.

1/ per phial

LESLIE'S ALMONDISED COD LIVER OIL.

A very palatable preparation of this disagreeable but valuable oil.

1/ per phial

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY.

To be sold with the concurrence and consent of the mortgagees by the Receiver of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal and Receiver of the Estate of Jadub Chunder Biswas deceased in his office in the Court House, on Monday the 8th day of June 1885, at the hour of 12 o'clock noon, pursuant to an order of the said Court made in a suit No. 424 of 1881 (wherein Gosto Behary Biswas Hindoo infant under the age of 18 years by Troyluckotariney Dassee his mother and next friend is plaintiff and Kalikrishna Biswas and others are defendants) and dated on or about the 26th day of August 1884, the undermentioned properties belonging to the estate of the late Jadub Chunder Biswas deceased.

Lot No. 1—All that Darputnee Talook Lat Mirzapur being Towjee No. 1 in the Collectorate of Burdwan and Putneedar Radha Lal Baboo formerly Bhoyrub Lal Kapoor and recorded in the Maharaja's sherista in the names of Golap Coomaree Bibee and Moyna Coomaree Bibee the Putnee annual Jumma of which payable to the Maharajah of Burdwan is Rupees 3,200 and the sum of Rupees 500 is payable to the Putneedar. The Talook is situate in the sub-registration District Chowkee and Thanna Culna, Pergunnah Ranechatty District Burdwan, consisting of the following Mowzabs viz Niz Mirzapur with Pernadia, Roopbatty, Kamalpore, Belcooly and Nernigatchee in the sherista of the Putneedar the name of Nobin Chunder Roy is entered as, Darputneedar at an annual Jumma of Rupees 3,700 of which Rupees 3,200 is payable to the Maharajah of Burdwan and Rupees 500 to the Putneedar.

Lot No. 2—And also all those Nakhraj Khas Khalasee Land No. 933 in Lot Nadai in Zillah and District Burdwan, Sub-registration District and Thanna Culna, Pergunnah Ranechatty excepting the family dwelling House Garden and Pond apartment thereto together with all areas of rent due in respect of the said Talook and lands which remain unrealized.

The abstract of title and condition of sale may be seen at the office of the Receiver High Court, or at the office of Baboo Gonesh Chunder Chunder, Attorney for the plaintiff, at No. 5 Hasting's Street, on any day before the sale and will be produced at the sale.

COOKE & KELVEY.

MANUFACTURERS OF CLOCKS FOR CHURCHES, RAILWAY STATIONS, PUBLIC BUILDINGS, OFFICES, &C.,
CHIMINGCLOCKS FOR HALLS,

IN OAK WALNUT TEAK OR BLACK CASES, with Ormolu and Bronze Mounts, Brackets to Match

Full Size, extra finished, best quality Movement, with Chains to Fusees, Striking Quarters

on 8 Bells, and Hours on Full-toned Gong.

Chronographs for scientific observations, timing races Etc.

Chronograph Watches, Minute and Quarter-hour Repeaters, and all other complicated Watches in Gold or Silver Cases in stock.



Watches in Walking—Sticks—Ring Watches, Fanciful Watches with Keyless action in Birds, Butterflies Crosses.

Beetles, Pendants—Flowers Etc—

Mechanical Jewellery Rotating Centres one or two ways, in Pearls and Diamonds, Etc. Etc.

DRAWING ROOM CLOCKS

In Gilt Bronze, with Painted China Panels, and Vases to Match. Also in Antique Silver Bronze, with Candelabras, and in decorated Bronze, for use without Glass Shades.

FINE ART BRONZE STATUETTES, BUSTS, JUGS, VASES, ETC.

COOKE & KELVEY

SCHWEITZER'S COCOATINA.

Anti-Dyspeptic Cocoa or Chocolate Powder.

GUARANTEED PURE SOLUBLE COCOA OF THE FINEST QUALITY, WITHOUT SUGAR OR ADMIXTURE.

The Faculty pronounce it the "most nutritious, perfectly digestible beverage for Breakfast, Luncheon, or Supper," and invaluable for Invalids and Young Children.

Being absolutely "all Cocoa," with the excess of fat extracted, is four times the strength of preparations thickened yet weakened with arrowroot, starch, &c., and in reality cheaper than such mixtures. Made instantaneously with boiling water and palatable without milk, a teaspoonful to a breakfast cup costing less than one half-penny.

COCOATINA is the best Cocoa for INDIA and the COLONIES, keeping for years in all climates, being in a concentrated form.

Celebrated for remarkable Sustaining Properties. Specially adapted for Early Breakfasts. Adopted as a Medical Comfort the Royal Navy.

Retailed by Chemists, Grocers, &c., in Air-tight Tins, at 1s 6d, 3s, 5s 6d., Sole Proprietors.

H. SCHWEITZER & Co., 10, ADAM STREET, STRAND, LONDON.
AND ALL WHOLESALE HOUSES.

CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA

NOTICE TO BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS.

Tenders are invited, and will be received up to noon of Wednesday, the 3rd June, for the construction, in accordance with the plans and specifications to be had on application at the Engineer's Office of the "Three-foot Culvert" to connect the Hastings system of drainage with the main receiving sewer in Lower Circular-road.

Tenders are to be addressed to the Engineer under sealed covers, superscribed, "Tender for Three foot Culvert," and each tender is to be accompanied by an earnest deposit of Rupees Five hundred.

The Commissioners are not bound to accept the lowest or any tender.

JAMES KIMBER, O.E.,
Engineer to the Corporation.

MUNICIPAL OFFICE,
18th May, 1885.

মুদ্রিত হইতেছে—

মেঘ হুতের বঙ্গাবাদ। উত্তর ও পূর্ব মেঘ একত্রে।
বথেই টকা সঞ্চলিত। বাঘের হাটের মুলেই
শ্রীযুক্ত বাবু জগদীশ্বর গুপ্ত বি, এল, কর্তৃক অঙ্কিত।
ছাপা ও কাগজ উৎকৃষ্ট।

DURBHANGA TREADING Co.

BEST TIRHUT MANGOE & LITCHI GRAFTS.

Of about 40 qualities such as Maldah, Bombay Langra, Darima, Bhadoi &c.

Despatched to all Railway Stations. Catalogue on application with ½ anna postage stamp.

CALCUTTA,

Pianofortes...	from Rs.	280 each.	Piccolos.....	from Rs.	20 each.
Harmoniums	from Rs.	100 each.	Fifes	from Rs.	5 each.
American Organs...	from Rs.	120 each.	Cornopeons	from Rs.	35 each.
Musical Boxes	from Rs.	3 each.	Orchestrinas { Hand-power, playing Bengali and Hindoostani tunes. }	from Rs.	350 each.
Violins	from Rs.	50 each.	Harold-Flutes	from Rs.	125 each.
Guitars	from Rs.	50 each.	Harmoniflutes	from Rs.	38 each.
Banjos	from Rs.	10 each.	Hand Organs	from Rs.	05 each.
Tambourines	from Rs.	4 each.	Mechanical Organs	from Rs.	400 each.
Zithers	from Rs.	35 each.	Orchestrions* (Mechanical)	from Rs.	2,000 each.
Orguinettes, playing mechanically.....	from Rs.	50 each.	Pianetta-Clarinetas	from Rs.	120 each.
Clarionets	from Rs.	35 each.	Concertinas	from Rs.	25 each.
Flutes	from Rs.	16 each.	Accordeons	from Rs.	25 each.
Flageolets	from Rs.	25 each.	Bagnines	from Rs.	150 each.

3, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta.

F. & C. OSLER,
CALCUTTA

